Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

VOL VIII. MONDAY, JUNE 27, 1808. [No. 2209.

Sales at Vendue.

On every Tuesday and Friday,
WILL BE SOLD
At the Vendue Store, corner of Prince and Water streets,
A Variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.

Particulars of which will be expressed in the bills of the day——All kinds of goods which are on limitation and the prices of which are established, can at any time be viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation and prices.

P. G. Marsteller, v. m.

NOTICE.

THE Co-partnership of Catlett and Fisk, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

Chs. I. Catlett,
Martin Fisk.

The bufineſs in future will be transacted by

CHS. I. CATLETT

April 1. d

JAMES SANDERSON,

Offers for sale very low,

25 hogsheads Muscovado Sugar,
70 bags green Coffee
15 hogsheads well flavored Rum
pipes Cogniac Brandy
12 quarter casks Sherry Wine
12 bales Tennessee Cotton
And as usual

A general assortment of the best Wines Spirituous Liquors, Teas and Groceries.

PUBLIC SALE.

PURSUANT to a deed of trust bearing date the 7th day of February, 1807, and duly recorded, from Samuel Craig, late of the town of Alexandsia, deceased, to the subscribers, for the purpose of satisfying certain debts due from the said Craig to the banks of Alexandria and Washington, will be sold on the premises to the highest bidder, at public auction, at 12 o'clock, on the 30th day of June next:

That handſome three ſtory Brick dwelling Houſe and Lot,

In fee simple, situated in the town of Alexandria, west of Pitt street, on the north side of King-street, and fronting thereon 23 feet, 9 inches, and running back 119 feet, in depth.

ALSO,

A neat, well finished, two story Brick dwelling house and lot, in fee simple, west of Water-street, on the south side of Duke-street, and binding thereon 27 feet, 10 inches, and running back 91 feet 6 inches to a ten feet alley.

The conditions of sale are one fifth the amount in cash, at the execution of the deed and the remainder in equal payments at 6, 12, 18, and 24 months, on approved, indorsed notes negotiable in the bank of Alexandria, secured also by a lien on the premises.

John C. Vowell, } *Trustees.*
William Ladd, }

May 20 d

JUST RECEIVED

FOR SALE BY

R. GRAY,

Esparelles' Letters from England
Little's and Moore's Poems
Lady's Cabinet
Salmagundi, 2 vols. bound
Military and Political Hints
And the following New Plays;
Adrian and Orilla
Town and Country
The Trust
He Wou'd if He Cou'd
Time's a Telltale.

☞ SHOES ☜

BY the Harmony, Ellwood, from Philadelphia, and the Sally and Betsey, Hardy, from Boston, is received

A fresh and elegant supply of
SHOES.
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
ON HAND,

Soap and Candles in boxes.
Cotton in bales.
Draught Porter in bbls.
One pipe Madeira wnd
Nice Bacon for family use.

E. GILMAN.

May 6. d3t lawtf

PROSPECTUS OF A PAPER,

TO BE PRINTED IN ALEXANDRIA,
ENTITLED,
THE COLUMBIAN.

THE Subscriber, anxious to establish a Paper whose contents and principles shall be satisfactory to the moderate of both parties, presents to his friends and the liberal public in general, the following outlines of his plan, hoping that they may be consonant to feelings warm in the defence of liberty and the true interests of the country.

The work will at all times be open to the discussion of political matters, destitute of rancor on the one hand, or of overweening partiality on the other. The Editor's selections shall be made with care and attention, never sacrificing for any purpose the real interest of the community, or wandering from the established standard of truth.

In the natural course of affairs, it will sometimes be necessary, from a want of political matter, that the columns of a paper should be supplied with moral disquisitions, practically useful and interesting, and instructive anecdotes from historic research. Nor can this course be well objected to by those whose feelings are alive to the cause of genuine morality and religion. The Editor calculates with confidence upon receiving from those whose education and means of information will authorize it, a copious supply of materials on these subjects. His paper will be at all times open to receive the reflections of the man of science, or the deep research of the critical scholar.

Communications upon all matters, touching Agriculture, Commerce and Manufactures, together with plans for the general improvement in Canals, public Roads, and the various discoveries in any branch of learning or the mechanic arts, will be particularly sought after, and punctually inserted.

The editor, earnestly desirous to conciliate parties, will use his most strenuous endeavors to effect so desirable an object—and in the town of Alexandria, where he is attached by the strongest ties of nature, and of interest, he will ever consider it as a primary object, to destroy those seeds of dissention which have had the tendency to retard the growth and prosperity of the town. It is obvious to the most superficial observer, that the minutia of politics cause a difference of sentiment, and not those general and universally admired maxims in governmental institutions.

The principles of the great and illustrious Washington, together with his services, shall ever be revered.

The editor is far from desiring to impose on the minds of those who may favor him with their patronage, that his mind has assumed no stand on the important subject of politics, no! on the contrary, he unequivocally declares, that his sentiments are decidedly republican.

As soon as 400 subscribers shall be obtained this paper will be printed, weekly, at 2 $ 50 cents per ann. payable, half yearly, in advance, after the receipt of the first number.

It will be printed with a neat type, and on good paper of the ordinary size.

If adequate encouragement should be offered, after the commencement of the paper, it will be published three times a week.

Having made arrangements for the necessary materials, and contracted with a gentleman of abilities to assist in the execution of the work, the citizens of Alexandria will be immediately waited on for their patronage—Subscription papers will also be left at the Coffee House and at the principal Book Stores,

T. Longden.

June 14

Public Sale.

BY virtue of a deed of trust from *Alexander Smith* to the subscribers, to secure the payment of a sum of money to the Bank of Alexandria, will be exposed to sale, on the premises, on Wednesday the 13th day of July next, a piece of ground with the houses and other improvements appertaining thereto, lying on the south side of Duke-street & west side of Water-street, being at the intersection of the streets, extending on Duke-street forty feet, on Water-street ninety-one feet six inches to a ten feet alley—upon a credit of 6, 12 and 18 months, the purchaser giving notes for the several payments negotiable at the Bank of Alexandria, with an approved indorser, and a deed of trust upon the property to secure the payment of the notes.

James Keith, sen.
James Keith, jun.

June 21. dts

PROPOSALS

FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION,
A NEW WORK
ENTITLED,
THE MANUAL
OF THE
FRENCH AND ENGLISH STUDENT
OR A
NEW AND COMPLETE
DICTIONARY
OF
THE FRENCH AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES,
IN TWO PARTS:
1. *French & English*— 2. *English & French*
CONTAINING,

1. All the words in general use, occasionally illustrated by French and English sentences.
2. An extensive collection of new words in every art, science and trade.
3. The pronunciation of every word, according to the most polite usage in France and England.
4. A copious vocabulary of sea terms and phrases.
5. A dictionary of French synonymes.
6. A dictionary of French homonymes.
7. An alphabetical list of the most familiar proper and christian names, and of the most remarkable places in the world.
8. The difficulties of the French language alphabetically arranged.
9. A complete treatise on French poetry.
10. The chief English idioms.
11. A treatise on the English particles, &c.

The whole carefully compiled from the best writers, and particularly from the Dictionaries of the French Academy, Boiste, Ferand, Caneau, Wailly, Tocquot, Nugent, Chambaud, Boyer, Johnson, Walker, &c.

By N. G. DUFIEF,

Author of Nature Displayed in her mode of teaching language to man, applied to the French language, &c.

The first book of a nation is the dictionary of their own language.

VOLNEY.

I. It shall be printed on fine paper, in two handsome large 12mo volumes, upon a beautiful type, called nonpareil, cast for the purpose, by Messrs. Binney and Ronaldson. This type, although small, is, by its neatness and elegance, extremely grateful to the eyes. The work will issue from the press of T. and G. Palmer, who have already been so eminently distinguished by the greatest accuracy and taste in their profession, and a thorough knowledge of the French and English languages.

II. Price, to subscribers, for the two volumes in boards, neatly lettered, five dollars, to be paid on the delivery of the whole work. By gentlemen, however, wishing to have the first volume before the second, it may be received upon paying the full amount of the subscription for both volumes.

☞ Subscriptions received by R. GRAY.

May 28.

JOHN G. LADD,

HAS FOR SALE,

30 bales German Linens, consisting of brown and white Rolls, flaxen Osnaburghs, hempen Ticklenburghs, Burlaps, and Checks and Stripes.
1000 pieces Nankeen
Russia Sheeting and Duck
1 bale Writing Paper
50 bags of black Pepper of the best quality, and will be sold very low
Sugars and Coffee
40 hhds Molasses
1 pipe port Wine
10 do. Holland Gin
5 do. French Brandy
7 do. Jamaica Spirits.

A quantity of soal Leather, Sheet, Sperm aciti and Tallow Candles, Cheese, &c &c.

April 7. d

FOR SALE, BY
LEWIS DEBLOIS
At his Store, near Col. Ramsay's wharf,

French Brandy, in pipes
Catalonia Wine, in half pipes and quarter casks
New-England Rum, in hogsheads and barrels
Molasses, in hogsheads
Cod-Fish, in boxes
Cider, Potatoes, Beets, and Winter Pears, in barrels
Cheese
Cider Vinegar, in hogsheads and pipes

WILL BE PUBLISHED
IN A PAMPHLET AT THIS OFFICE IN A SHORT TIME,
AN ADDRESS
TO THE
PEOPLE OF THE U. STATES,
ON THE IMPORTANCE OF ENCOURAGING
AGRICULTURE & DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES;

Tending to shew that by a due encouragement of these essential interests, the nation will be rendered more respectable abroad and more prosperous at home.

TOGETHER WITH AN ACCOUNT OF
The Improvements in Sheep at Arlington,

The native Sheep of Smith's Island, and the plans proposed of extending this valuable race of animals, for the benefit of the country at large;

By GEORGE W. P. CUSTIS Esq.
Of Arlington House, in the District of Columbia.

AT a time when the energies of the nation seem awakened to the state of our foreign and domestic concerns, we conceive that the important interests of Agriculture and Manufactures should meet with a considerable share of the public discussion. Certain it is, that at no period of our political history could these national subjects excite more interest or be more properly urged to the notice of the public mind. The unsettled and impending appearance of our foreign affairs, and the present disturbed state of the European world, renders it doubly necessary for the citizens of America to cherish and promote their domestic policy, whereby they may derive those resources which are now obtained from abroad and create wealth and industry within themselves. Too long have these important and patriotic interests been neglected. The nation now feels their want, and we trust will duly provide for their support. Government, hitherto engaged in other concerns, will now cherish those domestic institutions, which will preserve the nation's dignity and promote the people's welfare.

Of the merits of the little work we are about to issue to the public, it is not our province to decide, but of the advantages to be derived from its sale we would beg leave to say every thing which a disinterested exertion in the cause of Domestic Manufacture justly demands—And as the profits of this work, after the expences of publication are paid, will be solely devoted to the purposes of the Arlington Institution, we may hope and confidently expect a liberal patronage from a discerning and patriotic community.

EDITOR.

☞ *Printers in the U. States will please to give this advertisement an insertion in their respective papers, and such as demand it will be paid at this office. Booksellers supplied on liberal terms, and all orders will be punctually attended to.*

Alex. 18th June, 1808.

For New-York,

The Schooner MARIA,
GEORGE FITZHUGH, Master;
Will sail on Sunday or Monday next. For freight or passage, having good accommodations, apply to the Master on board at M'Clain's wharf.

The Master has for Sale, a few casks of
Excellent Amber Ale.

June 24. 2t*

Public Sale.

On MONDAY next, at half past 3 o'clock, will be sold, on Irwin's wharf,

50 hhds, firſt quality Sugar,

on a credit.

P. G. Marſteller.

June 24. dts

JUST LANDED,

AND FOR SALE,
50 barrels FRESH LIMES.
Apply on Irwin's wharf.

June 23. 3t

Wanted Immediately,

A quantity of *good clean FLAXSEED*, for cash, by

Daniel Macleod, *Painter,*
Bottom of King-street.

June 15.

Alexandria Price Current.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

FOREIGN ARTICLES.

	per.	D.	C.	D.	C.
Coffee,	lb.		26		29
Duck, Russia	bolt.	25		26	
Ravens		15		16	
Fruit, Raisins	keg	11		11	50
	box	4		5	
Indigo, Spanish (flot.)	lb.	2	50	2	60
Molasses	gal.		48		50
Salt, corrse	bus.		70		80
fine			60		70
Spices, Nutmegs	lb.	9		10	
Pepper			22		25
Piemento			25		27
Spirits, Brandy (French) 4th	gal.	1	50	1	75
Gin, Holland		1	20	1	25
Rum, Jamaica 4th		1	10	1	15
Antigua 3d			90		95
Windward 2d & 3d			80		85
Sugars, 1st quality	cwt.	10	50	11	
2d & 3d		8		10	
Teas, Imperial	lb.	2		2	
Hyson		1	10	1	15
Young Hyson		1	10	1	20
Hyson Skin			65		75
Wines, Madeira	gal.	2		2	50
Port		1	40	1	60
Lisbon		1	33	1	40
Malaga			95	1	

DOMESTIC ARTICLES.

	per.	D.	C.	D.	C.
Bacon	lb.		9		10
Beef, Mess	bbl.	*no sales*			
—— Prime		*no sales*			
Bread, Crackers	cwt.	*no sales*			
——— Pilot		*no sales*			
——— Ship		*no sales*			
Candles, Mould	lb.		18		20
——— Dipt			16		18
Cheese			8		12
Cotton, Upland			17		18
Fish, Mackarel	bbl.	7	50	8	
—— Shad		7	50	8	
—— Herrings		3	75	4	
Flour, Superfine		4	16		
Grain, Wheat	bus.		70		75
——— Corn			40		45
——— Flaxseed		*none*			
Glass, Window 8 by 10	box	12	50	13	50
Gunpowder, Keg	25lb.	10	50	11	50
Hemp	cwt.	10		11	
Iron, Barr	ton	120		125	
Pork, Mess	bbl.	*no sales*			
—— Prime		*no sales*			
Spirits, N. E. Rum	gal.		50		55
——— Whiskey			40		44
Sugar, New-Orleans	100 lbs.	*none*			
——— Loaf	lb.		20		21
—— Lump			19		20
Tobacco, Maryland	cwt.	*no sales*			
——— Potomac		*no sales*			

PRICE OF STOCKS.

Alexandria Bank,	98 pr. ct
Potomac do.	92
Marine Insurance	uncertain
Washington Bridge	par
Little River Turnpike	uncertain
Washington and Alexandria do.	10 per ct. ad.
Exchange on London,	108 to 110 pr. ct.

FROM THE U. S. GAZETTE.

SYMPTOMS OF OPPUGNATION.

A CASE occurred on Monday in the court of quarter sessions, which excited some amusement, and considerable satisfaction. Italy, and Switzerland, and Holland, and Portugal, and Spain, have all, all fallen before the power of Napoleon, and it is now our turn to present a rich repast to the maw of this devourer of empires. The blow which was aimed, has been arrested by the spirit and the nerve of an American jury. Bonaparte has now an occasion furnished to him, which should afford him serious reflection; and if his reasoning be cool and correct, he will find that America is not to be subdued, while such feelings and sentiments, as the discussion of Monday produced, glow in the bosoms of our countrymen.

In the fall of the year 1806, a Swedish schooner with a cargo of considerable value, both owned by a Swedish subject, and under the care of Mr. John Naglee, an American supercargo, sailed from this port for the isle of Cuba. In the voyage she was captured by the privateer Dolphin, commanded by captain Brouvard. This is the man whose vessel, which lately entered the port of Philadelphia, and under the pretence of wanting provisions and repairs for a long cruize, was furnished by our government with those articles which the embargo laws prevent our own citizens from carrying to each other!

When captain Brouvard captured the schooner, the usual scenes of outrage and atrocity were committed, which in this age of the "freedom of the seas," accompany all French captures. Pistols, and swords, and sabres, were exhibited to alarm the fears of the crew, and to show the power of Frenchmen. The schooner was then plundered and sent to Barracoa, a port in the island of Cuba. Here a new scene of plunder occurred, and before any proceedings were instituted to procure the condemnation of the vessel, one half of the cargo was smuggled on shore as well to avoid the restoration of it in case of an acquittal, as to defraud the government of the duties. An attempt was made by captain Brouvard, with the aid of a file of soldiers, to seize and imprison the supercargo, who, finding his life in danger, applied to the governor of the port, who was a Spaniard, and who immediately interfered to rescue Mr. Naglee from the fangs of the Frenchman. The schooner was then ordered to the city of St. Domiugo, where she soon after arrived. Mr. Naglee, apprehensive of his life, if he went in the schooner, took his passage in another vessel, and at great expence and with considerable difficulty, followed her; but not in sufficient time to save his property. Before he arrived his vessel and cargo were delivered up to Brouvard, and his only solicitude was to provide for his return to his home.

Brouvard had robbed him of a pair of pistols, which it was his wish to regain, and for which purpose he applied to him but without success. He then made an application to general Ferrand, who commanded at the city of St. Domingo, and Brouvard was ordered by him to restore the pistols. After some time they were returned to Mr. Naglee; but the case in which they were contained was cut and defaced—the locks of the pistols were broken, and the barrels filled with slush! But such as they were, they were the remnant of his property, and he found himself now reduced by the villainy of Brouvard, from a state of comfort to that of beggary. He smarted under a sense of his wrongs, and when he was about to leave St. Domingo on his return to Philadelphia, he seized an occasion to say to Brouvard, "I am now in your power, and must submit to it; but if I ever catch you in any part of the U. S. *except Christ's church*, I will have my revenge."

Two years elapsed and the time for revenge arrived: Brouvard entered the port of Philadelphia a short time since, after having plundered an American vessel at sea, and occasioned the death of a respectable passenger, Mr. Campbell, and three or four of the crew. Here, his vessel was ordered to be repaired, and by the orders of our government, an unnecessary quantity of provisions was furnished to him, while, at the same time, and by the same orders, the citizens were prohibited from receiving from their sister states even a barrel of flour! While the schooner was repairing at the ship yard, Brouvard, accompanied by the French vice consul, and a Frenchman, and dressed in his uniform, went to inspect her. They were met in the street by Mr. Naglee, who, addressing himself to Brouvard, said, "How do you do, sir?" Brouvard replied, "Very well, sir, I thank you." "I suppose," said Mr. Naglee, "you do not remember me."—"*Oh, oui, tres bien*," said Brouvard, and held out his hands as if to greet him.—Naglee instantly seized them in his left hand, and proceeded to take his promised revenge. He struck Brouvard several severe blows, when the vice consul interfered, either as a peace-maker, or as a partizan of Brouvard. His own testimony was, that he interposed in the former capacity, and laid a gentle hand upon each, for the purpose of parting them; and in this statement he was strengthened by the oath of a Frenchmen who accompanied him and Brouvard. The witnesses for Naglee, however, had another story to tell—They swore that the vice consul seized Naglee alone violently by the collar. This latter story, it is presumed, was the impression of Naglee, for, finding himself attacked from behind, he took the precaution of extending Brouvard on the ground by one honest blow and then turned to defend himself from his assailant. Not much, however, was necessary for this purpose. He gave the great Napoleon's vice consul one blow on the stomach, and the vice consul fell.

"O! What a fall was there my countrymen!" Having thus defended himself from an assault, he proceeded to perform the promise which he had made to Brouvard at St. Domingo, which he executed to his own satisfaction, and we hope to the satisfaction of his countrymen. After Brouvard had been beaten a second time, his epaulets covered with dust, and his tremendous cockade ingloriously thrown from his head, he recollected that he had a dirk and a sword, which he had on a former occasion held to the breast of Mr. Naglee, and which at that time answered his end. He thought he would try it again, and laid his hand on his dirk. Naglee seized a small piece of whoop pole, and threatened to use it, unless Brouvard instantly sheathed his dirk. The captain thought "the better part of valor was discretion," and quietly obeyed; and, as Naglee expressed it in his testimony, "with the vice-consul immediately ran away to a neighboring house." Brouvard, however, was not satisfied with this mode of taking revenge, and immediately proceeded to wipe away the stain from his honor and his cockade. He complained to Mons. Turreau. Turreau complained to the government. The government instructed Mr. Dallas, the district attorney, and Mr. Dallas complained to the grand jury for the county of Philadelphia, who found two bills of indictment against John Naglee; one for assaulting and beating the vice-consul—the other, for assaulting and beating captain Brouvard. The charges were alledged to be "against the peace and dignity of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania," and "in defiance and contravention of a treaty made between the U. States and Napoleon, emperor of France, king of Italy, &c."

Naglee confessed the charge of assaulting and beating captain Brouvard, as, in truth, it could not well be denied, and submitted his story to the court. He pleaded not guilty to the charge of beating the vice consul, and this indictment was tried on Monday by twelve jurors, who are indeed Americans!

Mr. Dallas, the district attorney, opened the prosecution by declaring that it was instituted by the orders of government. He spoke of the mighty power of Bonaparte—of the savage disposition of Frenchmen in acts of retaliation, and said, that if Naglee was acquitted, our citizens would be at the mercy of the French whom they should meet on the ocean. He said, that if there was a verdict of acquittal, the French emperor would not be satisfied with it, and he instanced an example, the decision in the affair of Pearce, in which our government was not satisfied with the acquittal of captain Whitby. He attempted to show the privileges of the vice consul and of capt Brouvard, and said they were protected from violence by the law of nations, and by treaty. He said that the vice consul's story was true, and that Naglee's witnesses were not to be believed. He concluded by telling the jury, that "he hoped they would give such a verdict that our government would hear no more of it!"

Mr. Bradford then opened on the part of the defendant, and gave a brief recital of the acts of provocation which he had suffered from Brouvard at and after the capture of his vessel. Mr. Hopkinson followed on the same side in a speech of some length and great eloquence. He spoke as an American, feeling for the honor of his country. He adverted, in an animated strain, to the terrors which the district attorney had held out to influence the decision of the jury. He said he hoped we were not yet prepared to offer ourselves up to the grasp of the great Napoleon, and he trusted our courts of law were yet independent. He admitted the *privileges* of vice consuls, but was not prepared to admit a privilege in them to assault an American citizen. He said he hoped the jury would give a verdict of acquittal, and there could be no doubt, that whatever might be the dissatisfaction of the French emperor, that our country would sanction their verdict, and unite with them to meet the consequences.

It is, however, impossible to give a correct idea of the genius and eloquence of Mr. Hopkinson's speech, or of the effect it produced on the audience. We wish it had been preserved. We wish our countrymen to see it. We wish Napoleon himself could have heard it. It was decisive upon the jury. Mr. Dallas endeavored in his conclusion to break the force of it; but his attempt was vain. It was addressed to the feelings and to the understandings—to the heads and hearts of Americans, and the result was honorable to themselves and to their country.

They acquitted Mr. Naglee, and ordered the vice consul to pay the costs of the prosecution.

From the Republican Crisis.

The moral world has ever been cursed with swindlers, pick-pockets, and assassins. To watch, detect, and punish them, good men have been obliged to submit to personal inconveniences and to heavy expenditures. To protect their hard-earned property from these freebooters, vaults and bars, and locks have been found inadequate; and to guard one's life from the assassin's dagger, a better shield than innocence is necessary. The existence of these evils gave rise to the social compact, and their continuing to exist at this day, in such alarming prevalence, gives the lie to all the visionary theories of atheistical philosophy on the *perfectability of man*, and establishes the truth of the Divine record, that his nature is depraved, and his "heart deceitful above all things, and desperately wicked."

In the *political* world not less than the *moral*, does this same spirit manifest itself. Indeed we are disposed to believe that here its exertions are more unlicensed; for many of those who consider the "belief in one or twenty Gods," a harmless choice, because, forsooth, "it neither breaks one's legs, nor picks one's pocket," do not feel this feeble cold restraint upon either their faith or practice, in political concerns. Here, "The end justifies the deed," is the short, but comprehensive creed of modern democrats. This was the sanguinary motto of the Girondes, the Jacobins, and the Mountain in France, and with this "besom of destruction" have they blotted out of being every thing that was good or great within the sphere of their deadly influence. Marshalled under this banner all the passions which make man a devil had their assignments, and they have been feasted—pampered—surfeited with miseries undefined, and wretchedness unimagined.

The same causes which have produced such enormities in France, are operating among us, though thanks to local circumstances, with less violence—Still the people ought to be cautioned and kept on their guard. They ought often to call up in review the *past*, with its direful scenes, and to catechise them faithfully, with reference to present and future events.

As a nation we can become politically wise in no other way; for with little variation the same principles, causes and effects which have been developed in the rise and fall of other nations will mark our own *splendid flourish to the grave*.

We have been led into these remarks by having witnessed so often of late, the wicked depravity of many of our democratic editors, and others, in suppresssng the truth, and circulating the most daring and infamous falsehoods. Foremost in the long black catalogue stands the charge of the federalists being *tories, monarchists, British partizans*, &c. This is a convenient weapon, besure, at all times; and in the hands of such worthies as Duane, Cheetham, Barber and Co. and the like, cannot fail to do wonders. It needs no foreign aid of argument or proof, & of course is never accompanied with any. A bold, impudent repetition is all they need; & strange as it may seem, this vile, detestable mode of libelling the heroes of our revolution and the real patriots of our country, from the tongues and presses of a set of foreign renegadoes, has had the effect in some measure to attach an odium to the very name, *federal!!* If you demand the *proof*, they cry, *Tories! Monarchists!*

If you call *particulars* to be specified, you call upon a *dumb oracle* which can only re-echo Tories! Monarchists!—Now, although these Jacobin profligates know perfectly well that this charge has neither truth nor color to support it, and when pressed on the subject, have not a word to answer; yet, *the end justifies the deed*, and they, like "the dog to his vomit," return again to their lying and deceit.

We will not stop to remonstrate with those unprincipled foreigners who have come hither to manage our political affairs for us, and to enlighten us with the patriotism of English mobs—Irish insuagents, and French morality; from these, our expectations have not been disappointed. But there are those amongst us, who, by *birth*, are Americans, and who seem ambitious of sharing with them the *infamous* distinction of slandering their political fathers and benefactors, the worthies of our republic—the salt of our land!!

We would ask the *wise*, the *honest* editor of the Albany Register, if *he*, an American, feels no shame—no remorse of conscience, for the liberal calumnies which he has heaped, on the leading federalists, in his last paper, and, indeed, in almost every paper issued from his office? We ask it seriously, sir. And we ask, what would be your answer should one of those 'leading federalists' take the liberty of demanding at your hand an explanation? Would you not, like your renowned brother of the STING, under a similar demand, request a few days for consideration—and then say you meant *nobody?*

Sir—TRUTH, like gold has nothing to fear from the severest test; and no man ever bartered it away for the distinctions of *wealth or office*, but in the end he found himself a dupe and a fool.

☞ Fresh Fruit,

Fresh LIMES and ORANGES just received and for sale by the barrel or retail.

ALSO,

Nice *PICKLED OYSTERS*, by the gallon or smaller quantity.

Domini Bearcraft,

Upper end Fairfax-street.

June 27. 4t*

BY THIS DAY's MAIL.

NEW-YORK, *June 24.*

Very late and Important.

The ship Hantonia, captain Dolan, arrived at this port yesterday in the short passage of 35 days from Cork.

By this vessel the editors of the N. York Gazette have received Cork papers to the 14th May containing London dates of the 9th.

The Osage arrived in England the 30th of April from France. Of the reception of our demands on the French government will be detailed below. Bonaparte, it seems, has absolutely refused to revoke the decrees against English commerce, as far as relates to this country, and demands the closing our ports against Great Britain until a maritime peace!

The following are the important particulars.

LONDON, *May 3.*

The Osage is at length arrived with Mr. Nourse, Mr. Lewis and Mr. Morgan.—They left L'Orient on the 26th and arrived at Falmouth last Saturday. Mr. Lewis is the bearer of dispatches to France: Mr. Nourse of the dispatches to this country. They arrived both at Mr. Pinkney's last night. The Osage, after her arrival at L'Orient on the 22d of March, was seized, because it had transpired that she had been spoken by a British cruizer off that port. It was only in consequence of the repeated representations of general Armstrong, that she was finally released and permitted to proceed to England.—Mr. Nourse was not suffered in the first instance to land, but after remaining on board the Osage for about a week, and it being stated that his health was greatly impaired by the voyage, he was suffered to go on shore and reside in the town of L'Orient, but on no account was he to be permitted to visit Paris. Mr. Lewis, who was the bearer of dispatches to the American minister there, could not procure leave to proceed to Paris until after four days.

The intelligence brought by these gentlemen is said to be strongly indicative of a war between America and France. Some of the last American papers had informed us that Bonaparte had declared his determination to have no neutrals; that the only conditions on which he would continue at peace with the United States were, that they should shut all their ports against British shipping of every description, and suspend all intercourse with England; for that, in fact, he would have no neutrals. Mr. Lewis was sent to the Osage with an answer to that declaration, and with a demand, according to report, of the abandonment of the decree of the 21st November, 1806. Bonaparte refused this demand in the most possitive manner, and gen. Armstrong was informed, that the declaration made to the American goverment might be considered as the ultimatum from which France would not depart.

In consequence of the probability of a speedy rupture, many of the Americans in France had applied to the French government for passports to leave the country, to every one of whom the request was refused. Mr. Morgan, the gentleman before named, made his escape on board the Osage. The conduct of the French government towards American shipping is severe in the extreme.

It is added, that general Armstrong in his last conference with the French minister, stated, that as his instructions by no means extended to the objects proposed by France, he must request passports for himself and all American citizens in France, who might choose to return to their own country. After repeating this application several times, the request of general Armstrong was refused.

The Osage spoke the admiral of the Brest fleet on her way from L'Orient.—Previous to her departure from L'Orient, the captain was informed that he must not return to a French port after visiting England, under pain of certain forfeiture of the vessel, and imprisonment of the crew.

Another London paper says, "the day after the arrival of Mr. Lewis at Paris, general Armstrong requested an audience with the French minister, and gave him to understand, that he had received important dispatches from his government, who, anxious to preserve with the belligerent states a perfect neutrality, had instructed him to propose to the French government, the revocation of the decrees against British commerce, as far as it related to America, adding, that England would be required to make the same exception in her favor—the answer it appears made to this just and equitable proposal, was, "that in the present situation of affairs no terms of compromise could be listened to, that the American government was already in full possession of the unalterable determination of France, who would not permit a neutral state—and from which resolution she would on no account recede—and the French minister further observed, that unless the American ports should be closed against Great Britain, until a maritime peace could be obtained—France and America must be considered to be at war with each other." It appears that several interviews took place after this, but the French goverment were inexorable; and general Armstrong was not able to obtain the least alteration in their determination; and consequently in the contemplation of an immediate rupture between the two countries, he demanded passports for such of the citizens of the U. S. who might choose to return to their own country; and this demand repeatedly made, was also rejected.

The expedition had not sailed from the Downs yesterday evening. The troops have embarked at Harwich on board 35 sail of transports. The regiments are, the 4th, 28th, 79th, 92d, and part of the 95th rifle corps.

May 4.

About 12 o'clock yesterday his excellency lord Strangford, the ambassador, and sir James Gambier, consul general from our court to that of the Brazils, had their final audience of Mr. secretary Canning. They then visited his excellency the chevalier de Souza Coutinho (the Portuguese ambassador at our court) and at two o'clock lord Strangford, together with Mr. Byng, his secretary, and several attendants, left town for Portsmouth, where the Eurydus frigate is in readiness to convey them to Portoguese South America. Sir James Gambier and his attendants left town about the same time. A number of merchants, who are sending out goods to a vast amount to the Brazils, together with their supercargoes and nearly 200 emigrants, from Lisbon, will be carried out in transports and merchant vessels, under convoy at the same time.

Two English ladies landed at Deal the night before last, from Holland. The embargo has been taken off the Dutch ports.

The funds continue rising; the three per cents. rose about a half per cent. this morning for money, under an impression that the loan will be less than eight millions; and that it will not amount to more than six.

The force, naval and military, that has for some weeks been collecting in the Downs, sailed yesterday for its destination.

As the expedition has now sailed, there is no longer any necessity for concealing its destination. The general opinion in the military circles, and among the officers employed in this service is, that the first object is to attempt to destroy the means which the enemy is known to have been for some time engaged in preparing at Flushing, for the annoyance of this country. All uncertainty as to the real primary object of the expedition will be removed before many days pass over; as to its ultimate object there is but one opinion, nor has any secrecy been affected respecting it. The force goes to Sweden.

May 5.

At the close of 'Change yesterday, a report obtained circulation, that Bonaparte had issued a decree at Bayonne, directing an immediate embargo to be laid on all American vessels in the ports of Spain, the immediate seizure and confiscation of all American property in France, and the imprisonment of American citizens. We could not, however, trace this rumor to any authentic source.

This state of things between America and France, excited expectations in London, that America, being obliged to decide in attaching herself to either England or France, would adopt the former for her alliance. The presumption joined to a great influx of money in the market, created a considerable elevation in the funds on Wednesday in London. Consols, which stood at 67¼ on Tuesday, were on Wednesday at the close of the market, at 68⅝ ½.

May 9.

A vessel, the Yrow Elizabeth, is arrived at Falmouth from Bilboa, which she left April 27. Bonaparte was still at Bayonne, where the new king of Spain was expected to meet him. According to the intelligence brought by this vessel, intelligence, however, which we very much doubt, orders had been issued for the French troops to evacuate Spain; and they had quitted Bilboa in consequence of these orders.

The Tigre, of 80 guns, and the Triumph, Minotaur and Edgar, of 74 each, sailed yesterday morning from the Downs, to blockade, as it is supposed, some port on the Dutch coast.

A report prevailed yesterday, said to have been brought from Holland, of an action taking place in the Mediterranean, in which the French experienced a signal defeat. We have no doubt of their having been defeated, if there has been a battle.

The American ships Hannah, Ann, Ranger, Reward, Neptune and Mayflower, have been seized by a French privateer in the port of Alicant.

The following official communication was on Saturday made to the American traders:

American Consulate,

May 7.

Whereas by a communication received at this office, from his excellency William Pinkney, esq. minister plenipotentiary of the United States here, it appears that he hath received information from his Britannic majesty's principal secretary of state for foreign affairs, of the establishment of the most rigorous blockade of port of Copenhagen, and all the ports in the island of Zealand. This is therefore to give notice thereof to the American merchants and others within this consulate, that they may govern themselves accordingly.

William Lyman.

The Brazil and East India fleet sailed from Portsmouth yesterday; the latter will not touch at the cape. Lord Strangford, sir James Gambier, and several officers sailed in the Brazil fleet.

The expedition which lately sailed from the Downs, will rendezvous at Yarmouth. The Mars, admiral Keats, and the Audacious, with several transports arrived here yesterday.

A letter was yesterday received by a respectable house in the Russian trade, which implies the complete acquiescence of the Russian court in the views of Bonaparte. This letter which is dated St. Petersburg, 18th of April, (N. S.) states, that the emperor has issued an Ukase, forbidding any intercourse whatever between his territories and any neutral power, until the conclusion of a general peace. By the terms of this Ukase, none but ships belonging to those powers which are in actual alliance with Russia are permitted to enter any Russian port.

Mr. Johnson, a king's messenger, arrived on Thursday, at Harwich, by express, and immediately proceeded on board the Beaufoy packet, Capt Norris, for Gottenburgh, which immediately prepared to set sail, without waiting to take a mail on board. It is said that Mr. Johnson is the bearer of dispatches of the greatest importance.

Admiral Lord Gambier left town, this day, to take the command of the channel fleet.

Foreign Office, May 4.

The Right Hon. George Canning, his Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for foreign affairs, has this day notified to the ministers of friendly and neutral powers, resident at this court, that his majesty has judged it expedient to establish the most rigorous blockade of the port of Copenhagen, and of all the other ports in the island of Zealand; and that the same will be maintained and enforced in the strictest manner, according to the usages of war acknowledged and allowed in similar cases.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

MONDAY, JUNE 27.

On Wednesday the 25th ult. the U. S. gun-boat No. 21, captain Owings, was struck by lightning whilst lying off in the stream opposite the city of New Orleans, and had two men killed and two severely wounded. The two former were aloft when the mast was struck. The boat sustained but little injury.

NOTICE.

THE Members of the Washington Society, of Alexandria, will please to *take notice*, That a regular stated meeting of the said Society, will be held at Gadsby's hotel, on MONDAY, the 4th day of July next, at 11 o'clock, in the forenoon, where their punctual attendance is requested. The Society will move in procession, at twelve o'clock, to the Presbyterian Church, where an Oration will be delivered by *John D. Simms*, Esquire, one of its members.—The south part of the gallery in the meeting house, will be exclusively set apart for the military and the music

By order of the Standing Committee,

G. Deneale, *Sec'y.*

June 27. d

JUST RECEIVED,

And for sale by ROBERT GRAY,

A few copies Brown's Dictionary of the BIBLE, 2 vols. octavo, ornamented with Plates. Price 7 dollars, bound and lettered.

July 27.

J. OGILVIE,

Being detained in Alexandria a day longer than he intended, proposes TO DELIVER,

THIS EVENING, AT 8 O'CLOCK,

At Mr. Genevet's Ball-room,

A DISCOURSE,

On a subject deeply interesting to patriots and parents, in which he will have occasion to offer some observations on the importance of Female Education.

After delivering this discourse, HE WILL RECITE A TALE, which for purity of sentiment, elegance of narration, and felicity of incident, is probably unrivalled in English literature.

June 26 1t

A GOLD WATCH,

WAS left yesterday morning lying on a rail of the fence near the Spaw Spring—whoever has found the same, and will leave it with the printer, shall receive a liberal reward.

She is a double cased *English* Watch, makers name *Jacob Gregg, Alexandria*; has a black ribbon chain, with a gold seal and key; the stone of the seal is cracked. Watch makers, and others, will please detain her if she should come into their hands.

June 27 d

PUBLIC SALE.

At 10 o'clock To-Morrow, will be sold at the Vendue Store,

2 cases of Merchandize, containing,

Chintz, Calicoes, Cambrics, Muslins, Muslin Shawls and Handkerchiefs, Dimities, Corduroys, Stockings, Pins, Threads, Cotton Shirtings, Nankeens, Hardware.

P. G. Marsteller.

June 27.

Cash for SALT PETRE.

I WILL give the best Baltimore, Philadelphia or New York market price in cash for single refined pure country Salt Petre.

A. C. Cazenove.

June 27. d3t*

CLARET, &c.

10 Cases Fine Old Medoc Claret,
London Particular Madeira,
Marsala or Sicily do.
A few Bags Best Soft Shelled Almonds.
Spanish Segars, 1st and 2d quality,

FOR SALE BY

Joseph Mandeville,

Corner of King and Fairfax Streets.

June 27.

Laborers and Carts wanted.

Wanted to hire, by the month, from 25 to 30 Laborers, to work on the New Turnpike Road.—Also 12 or 15 Carts, by the day.—Apply to

Joshua Doing.

June 27. 6t

THE PUBLIC

ARE RESPECTFULLY INFORMED THAT THE

ALEXANDRIA THEATRE

WILL OPEN ON

TUESDAY, JUNE 28, 1808,

With the celebrated COMEDY, *in five acts, called*

THE COUNTRY GIRL.

Moody,	Mr. Warren.
Harcourt,	Mr. Wood.
Sparkish, (with a song)	Mr. Jefferson.
Belville,	Mr. Cone
Country Boy,	Mast. Harris.
William,	Mr. Seymour.
Servant to Belville,	Mr. Briers.
Miss Peggy, the Country Girl, with the song of "*Get away Sorrow*," composed by Mr. Bray,	Mrs. Wilmot.
Alithea,	Mrs. Jefferson.
Lucy,	Mrs. Francis.

To which will be added, a new musical entertainment, in two acts, never performed here, called

OF AGE TO-MORROW.

As performed at the Theatre Royal, Druxy Lane, with the most unbounded applause.

Baron Wellirghurst,	Jefferson.
Baron Piffleberg,	Bray.
Hans Molkier,	Blisset.
Fritz,	Briers.
Servant,	Harris.
Lady Van Brumback,	Mrs. Francis.
Sophia,	Miss Hunt.
Maria,	Mrs. Wilmot.

☞ *On Thursday*—A Cure for the Heart Ache, *with the musical entertainment of* No Song No Supper, or the Lawyer in the Sack.

*** *The doors to be opened at six, and the performance to commence precisely at a quarter past seven o'clock.*

†‡† *Admittance—Box, One Dollar—Pit, Seventy-Five Cents—Gallery, Fifty Cents.*

VALUABLE MEDICINES.

The following Valuable Medicines, justly celebrated through the United States for their superior efficacy in the cure of the several disorders for which they are recommended, from *Hannah Lee's* Patent Family Medicine Store, New-York, are sold only by the subscriber, at his store in King-street:

Hamilton's Grand Restorative,

Is recommended as an invaluable medicine for the speedy and permanent cure of nervous disorders or such as arise from the immoderate use of tea, strong liquors, long residence warm climates, excessive weakness, and a general relaxation of the system.

Hamilton's Essence and Extract of Mustard.

A safe and effectual remedy for the gout, rheumatism, sprains, pains in the face and neck, &c.

Hamilton's Worm-destroying Lozenges.

By which many thousands have been relieved from the distressing and dangerous malady of worms and other obstructions in the stomach and bowels.

Hamilton's Elixir.

A sovereign remedy for colds, obstinate coughs, asthmas, sore throats and approaching consumptions.

Hahn's Anti-bilious Pills.

Are justly esteemed for carrying off the superfluous bile from the stomach and preventing morbid secretions and their consequences, bilious and malignant fevers, &c. These pills are perfectly mild in their operation, and may be used with safety by persons of every age and in every situation.

The Sovereign Ointment for the Itch.

A speedy and effectual remedy, generally removing the complaint at one application. It may be safely used by persons of every age.

The Anodyne Elixir.

For the cure of every kind of head ache.

Hahn's genuine Eye-Water.

An excellent remedy for all disorders of the eyes, many persons having been cured of it when nearly deprived of sight.

Tooth-ache Drops.

Give immediate relief in the most violent attacks.

The Restorative Powder for the Teeth and Gums.

Cleanses and strengthens them, and preserves the enamel of the teeth from decay.

Gowland's Lotion, and the genuine Persian Lotion.

Both celebrated in the fashionable world as most excellent cosmetics and perfectly safe.

Hahn's true and genuine Corn-Plaister.

A certain remedy for corns, speedily eradicating them without giving pain.

Ague and Fever Drops.

Justly esteemed for their great efficacy in cure of agues and intermittent fevers.

Damask Lip Salve, and Indian Vegetable Specific.

James Kennedy, sen.

Alexandria, October 18. eS

ADDITIONAL EVIDENCE

OF the great efficacy of the *Patent and Family Medicines*, prepared by the late Richard Lee, jun. which for near eight years past have acquired throughout the United States a celebrity hitherto unequalled.

Philadelphia, August 9, 1800.

Being desirous to make public for the good of others, the excellent quality of HAMILTON'S ELIXIR, prepared by the late Mr Lee, I have sent you the following account of the benefit I have received from it, which I hope will induce others to give it a trial. In consequence of a bruise on the breast received from a fall, my health grew bad, my breathing became very difficult, and frequently I have had suddenly to rise up in my bed with all the horrors of immediate suffocation. Add to these a constant pain in my breast and a cough, a great loss of strength and flesh, and you may conceive that my symptoms evidently indicated an approaching consumption. The advice of a most eminent physician was resorted to, and afterwards a second was called in, without giving me any relief. Another physician who knew me and the circumstances of my case, *advised me to give Hamilton's Elixir a trial, saying, he had used it in his practice, and always found it do much good.* A bottle was procured from Mr. Birch's, and I found relief before I *had taken one half of it.* I continued to use it and was soon strong enough to attend to business. On taking cold, some of my former symptoms return, but are always removed by a dose or two of the elixir.

GEO. BENNER, jun.

No. 11, Budd-street, Philadelphia

Mrs. H. Lee

From Luther Martin, Esq. late Attorney General of the State of Maryland.

I comply with your request in stating my opinion of Hamilton's Elixir. It has been used in my family for two or three years past, with uniform success, whenever colds, coughs, or similar complaints, have rendered medicine necessary. I have myself found it an excellent and agreeable remedy for a very painful and troublesome affection of the breast, accompanied with soreness, and with obstructed and difficult breathing.

On these accounts I do not hesitate to recommend Hamilton's Elixir as a valuable medicine, and deserving public attention.

LUTHER MARTIN.

HAMILTON'S ELIXIR

Is recommended as the best remedy for coughs, colds, asthmas, hooping cough, approaching consumptions, and most disorders of the breast and lungs. This preparation will prove a valuable acquisition to public speakers who may be subject to temporary hoarseness, thickness of speech, &c. In long confirmed Asthmatic complaints where a cure can speedily be expected, this medicine affords *immediate relief*, moderating the fits of coughing, and rendering their recurrence less frequent. On children afflicted with the hooping cough, the like beneficial effects may confidently be expected.

ITCH CURED.

By *once using* Lee's Sovereign Ointment, which, although used for 20 years in Europe and for near 8 years in America, has never been known to fail in any one instance. It is perfectly *innocent*, warranted not to contain a particle or *mercury* or any pernicious ingredient, and may be used with perfect safety on an infant, being a vegetable preparation and entirely free from the offensive smell which attends most other remedies.

HAMILTON'S LOZENGES,

Which have cured more children and adults of disorders proceeding from worms, than all the medicines heretofore discovered. In addition to the great cures mentioned in the letters from the chancellor of the state of Maryland, the Rev. Mr. Molthier and others, lately published the following are submitted to the public; being selected for the purpose of shewing the *mild* yet *powerful* qualities of this extraordinary medicine, which, although so mild in its operation, is competent to expel the formidable tape worm.

An infant, aged 5 weeks, of Mr. Henry Ewbank, taylor, Charles-street, Baltimore, was dangerously afflicted with convulsion fits, so that his life was despaired of, but was perfectly cured by one dose of Hamilton's Worm Lozenges, which expelled several worms, the undoubted cause of the child's disorder.

Letter from Mr. Ackerman, bricklayer, Magazine street, near Broadway, Jan. 24, 1802.

It would be ungrateful were I to withhold my testimony in favor of Hamilton's Worm Destroying Lozenges. I had been between five and six years past much indisposed, and latterly often tormented with severe griping and pains in the bowels, troubled with offensive breath, with violent feverish fits, and other obvious symptoms of worms; but frequently hearing your Worm Lozenges recommended in cases similar to mine, I determined on a trial of them, as my last resource. The first dose evacuated twelve or 13 feet of a tape worm; two other doses were taken, which brought away a quantity of matter broken like skins and pieces of worms. I suppose the tape worm, voided at different times, must in the whole have exceeded forty feet. The almost incredible benefit I received from this medicine, induced me to give a dose to a child of mine who was pining and sickly: it produced the same good effect in this instance expelling a worm of a different kind, from nine to twelve inches long, and at the same time restoring a good state of health.

HENRY ACKERMAN.

ALSO,

The following new and valuable Medicine, just received and for sale as above.

(Price, Two Dollars per bottle.)

Dr. Tissot's celebrated Gout and Rheumatic Drops.

NOTHING is of more importance han the preservation of health—this common lacep remark however is TOO OFTEN FORGOTTEN, whilst we are active and strong—and prevention of pain, which is superior to its cure, is not sufficiently attended to by any description of persons. Among those disorders which require the most early and unremitting efforts to eradicate and overcome, none have a stronger claim upon our notice than the Gout, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Weakness of the Joints, Sprains, Gleets, the Stone and Gravel, the Cramp and every species of Rheumatic Pains from whatever cause they may have originated—and hence every relief which can be administered is too valuable to be forgotten.—Those persons whose avocations peculiarly expose them to colds, &c. cannot be too anxious lways to possess immediate aid. Sea-faring persons, travellers, &c. ought constantly to carry with them that medicine which will counteract the unpleasans effects of their perilous duties, and especially those pains to which their situation must expose them. To those who reside in or visit the West-Indies, and ther warm climates, they will be found upon trial to convey the most lasting service, and will gradually destroy all tendency to disease in the human frame, and preserve health and vigor. Although a great variety of prescriptions have been published to cure the disorders enumerated above, none has yet equalled the GOUT AND RHEUMATIC DROPS of DR. TISSOT, which are celebrated throughout the European continent, and whose unbounded benefits are fully authenticated by certificates already published of gentlemen so well known in America, being of the first consequence in the state of Maryland: General Charles Ridgely, of Hampton; John Gibson, Esq. one of the directors of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland; John Macubbin, Esq. Mrs. Macubbin, his wife; and Mrs. Ryan, of Calton.

Certificate of Mr. Thomas Kelso, butcher.

About three weeks since I was most violently attacked with Rheumatic pains throughout my whole frame, in so severe a manner as not to be able to turn in my bed without assistance proceeding as I suppose from a severe cold, to being advised by a friend to apply Dr. Tissot's Gout and Rheumatic Drops, I accordingly obtained from the agents Messrs. George Dobbin and Murphy, two bottles, the application of which, under God, have perfectly restored me to health. I am therefore induced with confidence to recommend this medicine as a certain cure for the above disorder.

THOMAS KELSO.

Baltimore, July 22d, 1806.

Certificate of Mr. Thomas Campbell, Harness-maker

It would be an act of injustice to withhold my testimony of the salutary effects of Doctor Tissot's Gout and Rheumatic Drops, as I have experienced a very unequivocal instance of their virtues and efficacy. I was afflicted with two severe attacks of what is usually called Dead Palsy, from which I partially recovered, but was obliged to use crutches to aid me in walking when I left home; to this were joined violent Rheumatic pains, the result of the affliction, and I had feared the disorder would accompany me through life; but providentialy was recommended to apply at George Dobbin and Murphy's for Dr. Tissot's Drops, and after using only one bottle, found myself perfectly liberated from my disorder, and am now, thank God, as free from pain as if I never had been afflicted. Finding this medicine operate so powerfully on myself, I determined to apply it internally to my child, a boy only eleven months old, who was then reduced almost to a skeleton with the Bowel Complaint; after administering it four times to him, his complaint was entirely removed, and he is now recovering his strength with great rapidity.

TH. CAMPBELL.

Baltimore, July 28, 1806.

PROFILES.

FOUR FOR TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

JOHN M'CONNACHO, has taken a room next door to the old bank, where this truly ingenious machine is in operation.

John M'Connacho presumes to hope for the patronage of the ladies and gentlemen of Alexandria, as it has been his study, for these three years, in N. York, Baltimore, Norfolk, Richmond, Newbern, N. C. Charleston, S. C. and other small towns.

All Profiles will be stamped "*John Connacho's patent.*" The style of cutting and penciling the hair can be seen at the room. Those ladies and gentlemen who would wish to have their Profiles retaken, can have them, or their money returned, provided they return the first set.

Profiles will be neatly framed at the room.

June 22 eo6t*

Patent Shot, &c.

2 tons Patent Shot, assorted, B to no. 7.
15 hogsheads brown Sugars.
2000 lbs. green Coffee.
Imperial Tea, of a very superior quality, in quarter chests, boxes and cannisters.
50 barrels choice Whiskey.
Jamaica Spirits, (for family use)—warranted seven years old.
40 boxes Muscatel Raisins.

With a general assortment of Wines, Liquors, and Groceries as usual—

FOR SALE BY

Joseph Mandeville,

Corner of King and Fairfax streets.

June 15.

Just Received and For Sale

By R. GRAY, King-street,

SECRET HISTORY;

OR,

The Horrors of St, Domingo.

In a series of letters written by a lady at Cape Francois to Colonel BURR, late Vice-President of the United States.—Price $1.

MODERN CHIVALRY,

Containing the adventures of a Captain and Teague O'Regan, his servant, by *H.H. Brackenridge*, 2 vol. 12. mo.—Price $2 50 cents.

A New System of Domestic Cookery,

Formed upon priciples of economy and adapted to the use of private families.—Price 87½ cents.

March

JAMES BACON,

At his GROCERY STORE, *on King-street, has, in addition to his former stock, added*

A fresh Supply of Genuine Articles in the Grocery Line

Which makes his assortment complete. *He now offers for sale, on his usual low terms,*

Muscovado Sugars, of various qualities,
Loaf and Lump ditto,
TEAS, particularly selected for family use: Gunpowder, Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson-Skin, and Souchong
Best green Coffee,
Chocolate, of a superior quality,
WINES: Madeira, Busellos, Sherry, Lisbon, Teneriffe, Malaga, and Genuine old Port
Cognac and Bourdeaux Brandy,
Old Jamaica Spirit, for family use,
Antigua, St. Croix, St. Vincents, and New England Rum,
Holland Gin,
Irish and country Whisky,
Molasses, Wine, and Cider Vinegar,
Stoughton's Bitters,

Mace, nutmegs, cloves, cassia, pimento, Cayenne and black pepper, race and ground Ginger, basket salt for table use, dearl barley, rice, starch, fig blue, soap, mould, dipt and spermaceti candles, refined salt-petre, flotant indigo, allum, copperas, madder, brimston's, spinning cotton, patent shot all sizes, best english and country made gunpowder, segars and smoaking tobacco, very best chewing tobacco.

Hamilton and Leiper's snuff, Hunter's pipes in boxes.

London mustard, warranted of a superior quality, Dixon's best ditto, wrapping paper demijohn's, &c. &c. with generally every article in his line—the whole of which have been collected with care, and will be disposed of on the very lowest terms

---

Joseph Mandeville

CORNER OF KING and FAIRFAX STREETS, ALEXANDRIA:

HAS FOR SALE,

An assortment of WINES, LIQUORS, GROCERIES, &C.

Consisting of

WINES: MADEIRA, Port, Sherry, Lisbon, Malaga, Teneriffe & Corsica
Old St. Estephe Medoc claret, in cases of one dozen
A few dozen fine old frontinac
Ditto do. best wine bitters
Jamaica and West-India rum
New-England do.
Cogniac, Bourdeaux and Naples brandy
Holland and country gin
Schiedam gin in cases
Irish whiskey, very old
70 barrels Pennsylvania rye whiskey
Cider in barrels
White wine and Cider vinegar
Florence oil in flasks
2 hogsheads Havanna honey
15 do. choice retailing molasses
TEAS *of good quality*: Gunpowder, Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson-Skin and Souchong
Muscovado sugars, different qualities
Bengal white do.
Loaf and lump sugars, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Alexandria.
Leipor's, Garrett's, and Hamilton's snuff, in bottles and bladders.
Macuba and rapee do.
Clover-seed, *(Penn. warranted)*
Mace; nutmegs; cloves; cassia; pimento; pepper; ginger, race and ground; Cayenne pepper; refined salt-petre.
Coffee; chocolate; rice; pearl barley; London and Philadelphia mustard; basket salt; starch; fig blue; flotant indigo; Georgia and Tennessee cotton; flax; wool; madder; copperas; allum; brimstone; chalk; pipes in boxes; wrapping paper and twine; traces; bed cords; leading lines; demijohns; gin cases; patent shot; brandywine gunpowder; Harvey's gunpowder, [the only real British battle powder] from F to treble sealed.
chewing tobacco; best Havanna segars.
Muscatel and bloom raisins in boxes.
Sun raisins in casks.
Zante currants; prunes; soft shelled almonds.
A few boxes excellent pickles, each one dozen bottles assorted; capers, olives and anchovies, for sale by the box.
A quantity of clean good allum salt suitable for the fishery, &c. &c.

PRINTED DAILY BY

SAMUEL SNOWDEN,

(For the Proprietor.)